

TAFT AND ROOSEVELT EACH GET EIGHTEEN DELEGATES TO NATIONAL CONVENTION

Roosevelt Says He Didn't Get the Delegates at Large and Says They Should

CAST THEIR VOTES FOR THE PRESIDENT

This They Refuse to Do as Voters Elected Them as Supporters of Roosevelt

BOSTON, May 1.—After two conferences today by eight Roosevelt delegates at large elected at the primaries to the national convention, decided not to take any joint action on the attitude adopted by Roosevelt in releasing them from their obligation to vote for him, but to leave each delegate free to act as he sees fit.

BOSTON, May 1.—The refusal of the republican delegates-at-large to accept Roosevelt's decision today that they should vote for President Taft at the Chicago convention, although elected as Roosevelt delegates, has further complicated the situation arising from the state primary yesterday.

The situation is acknowledged by party leaders to be without a parallel. Although the republicans of the state selected President Taft as their candidate for renomination by a majority of 5,005 over Roosevelt on a presidential preference ballot, at the same time they elected by a decisive vote the entire slate of eight delegates-at-large pledged to the former president. Col. Roosevelt secured ten delegates in the district election, and Taft carried nine districts, so that Roosevelt and Taft each have eighteen delegates from the state to the national convention.

A similar situation was created on the democratic ticket. Speaker Champ Clark, who had no pledged delegates on the ticket, won a two to one victory over Governor Wilson in the presidential contest. At the same time the delegates-at-large are pledged to Governor Foss, of Massachusetts, though the name of Foss did not appear in the presidential preference column.

Roosevelt followers announced their intention of asking a recount in the eighth district, while the Taft men will do likewise in the ninth, on account of the closeness of the vote.

Roosevelt's Request

In his request to the delegates-at-large, Roosevelt declared it was his wish to abide by the will of the people, and that therefore the delegates, though elected as pledged to him, should vote for Taft, who received the presidential preference vote. One by one the delegates, as heard from today, protested that under no circumstances would they cast their ballots other than had been pledged.

Charles S. Baxter, who heads the delegation, said he always had been a Roosevelt man, was elected as a Roosevelt man and expected to continue as a Roosevelt supporter. Arthur L. Nason and George W. Coleman declared they would "absolutely refuse to abide by any such request." James P. Macaulis took the same position, he was elected as a Roosevelt delegate and could see no

Big Contest Likely to Grow Out of Primary Held by Republicans in Bay State

MANY TAFT BALLOTS WERE THROWN OUT

Name of Independent Candidate Appeared on the Ticket Mixing Up the Judges

BOSTON, May 1.—A contest which the managers of the Taft campaign promise to carry to the very doors of the convention if necessary is threatened as a result of the independent candidacy of Frank Sieberlich, of Boston. Sieberlich was not on the regular slate of the Taft delegates but had his name entered on the ballot as an independent pledged to Taft. His name was placed immediately above the slate of eight delegates at large, also pledged to Taft, so that many voters, following down the column, voted the name of Sieberlich as well as the eight others pledged to Taft, thus marking nine names. On the ground that this marking invalidated the ticket, hundreds of votes were thrown out by the counters in the cities and towns all over the state, the number running as high as 300 or 400 in some of the more closely contested districts. They contend that inasmuch as the delegates' names were marked separately the intent of the voter was shown and all ballots so marked should be counted, omitting the name on the list of the nine which received the smallest vote.

500 ON STRIKE.

SALT LAKE, May 1.—Five hundred employees of the Murray plant of the American Smelting company, struck today for higher wages. The plant is closed.

way of evading the direction of the voters. Other delegates expressed themselves similarly.

Both at the Roosevelt and Taft headquarters the managers remained silent tonight on the announcement of Roosevelt.

A slightly different interpretation of the primary law as respecting district delegates was brought forward by Judge Thomas P. Riley, chairman of the democratic state committee. Judge Riley said all district delegates should vote for the candidate of their party who carried the presidential preference vote of their state, whatever their pledges, unless the vote whereby they were elected as pledged delegates happened to be greater than the district vote given to the opposing candidate who received the presidential preference choice.

METHODIST CHURCH ASKED TO TAKE STAND ON LABOR MATTERS

MINNEAPOLIS, May 1.—Asking that its churches throughout the world come out squarely in favor of improved working conditions for the wage earners, a special committee has prepared for presentation to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, which opened here today, a working program to "disprove the charge that the church is not in sympathy with the poor."

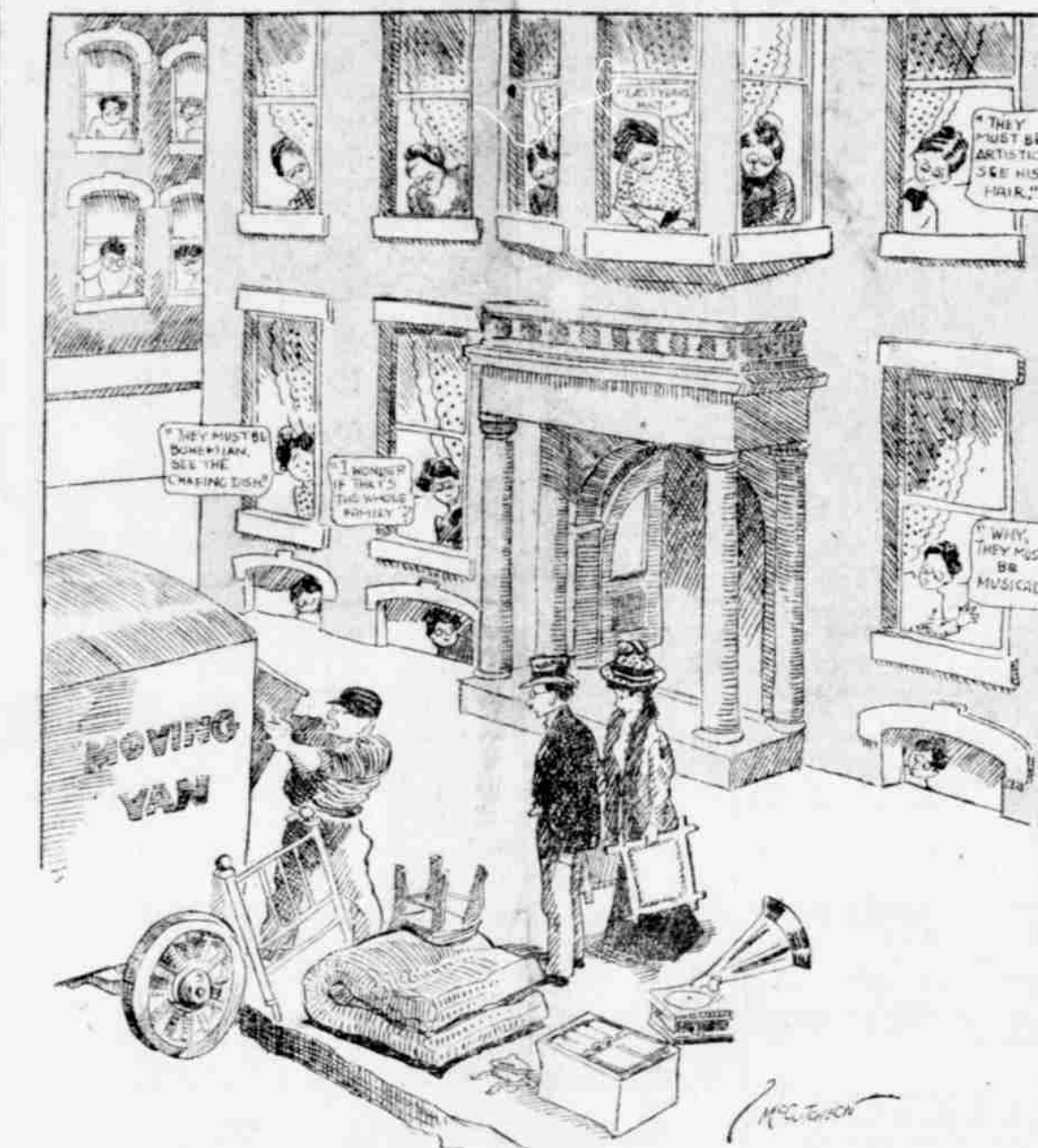
The report of the committee, which has been at work for four years, says labor and social conditions have become such that the church must take a prominent part in them. After asserting that "this church had its beginning among the poor, and the bulk of its members have always been wage earners," the report recommends for adoption by the conference a propaganda calling for: reduction of working hours to the lowest practicable point; safeguarding the conditions of toil for women; equitable division of profits of industries; protection of workers from the risks enforced by employment; provision for the old and injured workers.

It is expected that the demand that the church go on record on these subjects will provoke a lively discussion when it comes before the full conference.

When the conference convened today, with delegates present from all parts of the world, Joseph B. Hingel, of Chicago, was elected secretary for four years. The conference then ordered a telegram sent to Bishop Thomas Bowman, the oldest leader of the church, who, because of his 75 years, is unable to leave his home in Orange, N. J. Representatives submitted reports to the conference showing the total membership to be 2,234,822, with 18,988 ministers and 29,298 churches and 1,803 local conferences. Last year the church raised \$1,072,997 for foreign missions, while 1,096 foreign missionaries were maintained. The total value of church parsonage property throughout the world is given as \$216,090,437. The church has 360 educational institutions with 75,000 students. Bishop William Burt Zuerich, of Switzerland, delivered the conference address at the opening session, describing the progress of the church in Europe, and called attention to Russia, where, he said, despite the fact that the government had excluded many Americans from missionary work, the Methodists had succeeded in securing a foothold. In all parts of Europe, he declared, Methodism was progressing, and was meeting opposition only where it came in conflict with state churches.

THE NEW NEIGHBORS.

By John T. McCutcheon.



UNDERWOOD HAS FLOOD HIGHER GEORGIA VOTE THAN BEFORE

Returns Not Complete Show He Is Far Ahead of Wilson in Most of the Counties

COUNTRY VOTE LIGHT

ATLANTA, May 1.—Returns from the presidential preference primary, held in Georgia today, indicates that Oscar W. Underwood, of Alabama, will carry a majority of the counties. Returns from 113 counties show that in 84 Underwood has a majority over Wilson of 11,555, while in 29 counties Wilson won a majority over Underwood of 2,482. In five or six counties the vote is so close that the official count will be necessary. The Atlanta Constitution is claiming the state for Underwood by ten thousand majority. In cities and towns the vote is heavy, but it is light in the county precincts. While the names of Judson Harmon and Champ Clark also appeared on the ballot today, only a scattering vote was cast for them.

The state convention to rally the action of the voters will be held here May 16.

TAFT'S INVITATION ACCEPTED BY JAPAN

First Foreign Nation Saying It Would Take Part in Show

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—Japan has accepted the invitation of President Taft to participate in the Panama Pacific International Exposition here in 1915, according to official information received today by President Charles C. Moore, of the exposition company. The information was called from Tokio to Consul General Nagai here. Japan is the first foreign nation of importance to signify its intention to participate in the exposition.

WORK NEARLY DONE

Senate Committee Ready to Make Report on Disaster

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The senate investigation of the Titanic disaster will shift tomorrow to New York, where Senator Smith will examine witnesses, and upon his return, will begin work on the committee's report. There will be no formal hearings here.

MISSISSIPPI MAKES NEW RECORD SOUTH OF BATON ROUGE—LEVIES IN GREAT DANGER

RIVER IS STILL RISING

NEW ORLEANS, May 1.—All previous Mississippi high water record in Baton Rouge south were broken today. Extreme anxiety regarding the stability of the levees south of the Red river land is felt. Unless sunshine continues the engineers admit they have little on which to base hopes of winning the fight. The river gauge here registered 26.5 feet, the highest ever recorded here.

TORRAS, I.A., May 1.—The main levee on the west side of the Mississippi broke tonight, the crevasse probably will be the worst in the flood history of the lower Mississippi. Flood waters, higher than ever before, are pouring over parts of two thickly settled parishes.

BUFORD IS OFF ON ERRAND OF MERCY

Transport Sails for Mexico West Coast to Pick Up Refugees

SAN DIEGO, May 1.—The transport Buford sailed on her mission of mercy along the Mexican coast late this evening. On board was Claude E. Guyant, United States vice consul at Mexico City, for whom the transport waited here, and who arrived on an afternoon train.

JOHN P. WHITE IS SERIOUSLY SICK

Suffers Hemorrhages Caused by Ruptured Blood Vessels

OSKALOOSA, Iowa, May 1.—John P. White, national president of the United Mine Workers, was taken suddenly ill at his home. He suffered several hemorrhages caused by ruptured blood vessels. Physicians this evening succeeded in stopping the flow of blood but the patient is said to be in a serious condition.

SCIENTISTS WIN LONG FIGHT

Have Right to Practice in Arizona Unless Bill Passed by Senate Is Changed

IMPORTANT MEASURES

BISBEE REVIEW BUREAU, ROOM 5, Western Union Building, Phoenix, May 1.—(Special)—The doctor bill passed the senate this morning and was sent to the house, the measure being in practically its original form, with the exception of the amendment giving rights to Christian science practitioners and requiring doctors to display in their offices a list of fees they charge. It is said a hard fight will be made on the bill in the house, but there is little doubt that a new medical code will be adopted in some form.

Wood, of Yavapai, introduced a bill of more than ordinary importance, relating to the method of incorporation of railroad corporations, and requiring all railroads of the state to maintain general offices in Arizona.

The house spent a good part of the morning considering the bill fixing the hours of labor for women with nine hours minimum, and finally passed the measure to that effect, but not until those who opposed the bill had exhausted every known parliamentary tangle to delay action. Opponents to the bill were led by Representatives Graham, of Cochise, and Lewis, of Gila, who based their opposition on the fact that it would increase the hours of labor for laundry workers. During the debate, Lewis made the statement that conditions in the Phoenix laundries were deplorable, so far as he had investigated. Not only did he find that young girls were doing irksome work, but that the eight hour laws were being ignored, and the pay was trifling compared with the service performed. A bill making illegal the use of an assumed name was killed, and the San Francisco fair commission bill was passed and sent to the governor.

Tonight the senate held a session and considered the employers' liability bill and several of the taxation bills.

CARPENTERS STRIKE

Two Thousand of Them Walk Out in Buffalo

BUFFALO, May 1.—A strike of 2,000 members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners was inaugurated here today. The men ask a wage increase of from 45 to 50 cents per hour, eight hours a day and Saturday half holiday during June, July and August.

U. S. SHOULD TAKE STAND ABOUT JAPAN BY REPUBLICAN COMMITTEEMEN

Senators Want Commercial Interests of Japan to Keep Away from Mexico Coast

WOULD BE MENACE TO UNITED STATES

If Subjects of Any Foreign Country Should Get Large Holdings in America

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The United States should either enforce the Monroe doctrine or formulate a new one broad enough to prevent Japan's commercial interests from seizing control of territory about Magdalena Bay, is the opinion of Senators Lodge, Bacon and other members of the foreign affairs committee of the senate.

In the debate following the receipt of Taft's message transmitting the correspondence covering Japan's activity on the coast of western Mexico, leading members of the senate declared the possession of so strategic a position, even by commercial interests wholly Japanese in character, could not be permitted without menacing the safety of United States.

The Magdalena bay papers were referred to the foreign affairs committee which is expected to consider the case with a view of outlining the attitude of the United States on the subject of acquisition of land on this hemisphere, by foreign nations or by their subjects.

President Taft today informed the senate that the government had no evidence to show that Japan, directly or indirectly, had any desire or intention to acquire land of any kind in Mexico.

SIX DIE IN FIRE WHEN BARGE BURNS

Lighted Match Started Oil on River Causing a Loss of \$500,000

CLEVELAND, May 1.—Six are known to be dead in a fire which consumed the Standard Oil company's barge and the drydock of the Great Lakes Dry Dock company today. A lighted match set fire to the oil covered surface of the river. The Standard's mammoth tanks, nearby are threatened.

WEATHER

Arizona: Fair in south; showers Thursday or Thursday night in north; cooler, Friday fair.

SENATOR PENROSE DEPOSED AS BOSS OF PENNSYLVANIA

HARRISBURG, May 1.—The republican state convention, under the leadership of William Flinn, of Pittsburgh wrested the control of the party machinery today from United States Senator Penrose, who has led the regular organization in the state since the death of Matthew Stanley Quay and named twelve delegates at large instructed to vote for Roosevelt for the republican presidential nomination; named all progressive candidates picked in the caucus by Roosevelt delegates; named the new state chairman to succeed Former Speaker Perry F. Walton and adopted a new set of rules for governing the party in the state. In fact the Roosevelt faction made a clean sweep.

"The majority is entitled to everything," said Senator Flynn, when temporarily presiding while a minor contested seat case was before the convention, "and when the vote is a tie the benefit of the doubt will be given Roosevelt men," he added amid cheers.

Senator Penrose, although a delegate did not attend, but his chief lieutenant, State Senator James P. McNichol, of Philadelphia, remained throughout the six hours the convention was in session and saw his wing of the party shorn of power.

The convention nominated as national delegates at large, Ziba T. Moore, of Philadelphia, H. H. Gilson, W. P. Young, Robert E. Towne, Dr. John Schaeffer, W. H. Hackett, Jr., George R. Sells, Owen Underwood, W. W. Kincaid, Lex N. Mitchell, Fred W. Brown and George Flinn, of Pittsburgh.

Arizona Republican State Executive Committee Is for President Nine to Three

TUCSON IS CHOSEN FOR CONVENTION

Manner of Selecting Delegates to Convention Is Left to the Counties

PHOENIX, May 1.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the republican state organization, with every county represented in person by a member of the party from that county, eight out of fourteen by proxy, President Taft was endorsed for the presidential nomination by a vote of nine to three. McCreary of Pinal county, Adams of Graham, and Dr. Clymer of Yuma, all voting. Three votes cast against Taft, were by advocates of the nomination of Roosevelt and La Follette, Cochise county and Maricopa county voted for Roosevelt and Fred Maddock, holding the proxy in Pinal county, voted for Williams, voting for La Follette.

Convention at Tucson. By a vote of nine to five Tucson was chosen as the place for the holding of the state convention June 2, Jaynes, of Pima county, making a strong fight and winning against Adams, of Maricopa county. The committees are called to meet May 10, and to them is left the fixing of the method of naming delegates to the state convention either by county primary or by direct appointment by committees. The primary, however, May 20 is fixed as the date the delegates to Tucson are to be named.

Counties to Decide. The fight on the method of choosing delegates to the state convention was for a time warm but one sided. Roosevelt advocates urging the state-wide preference presidential primary. On the final ballot, however, it was practically unanimous to permit each county to decide for itself. Before the meeting closed Heard, Cleveland and Fisher, heads of the Roosevelt movement, all agreed that in no event would the primary be held in counties where the committees decided to name delegates direct without the primary. Taft men are jubilant over the outcome of the meeting.

MEXICAN AMBASSADOR TAKES AN OPTIMISTIC VIEW OF TROUBLE

CHICAGO, May 1.—Senator Manuel Calero, newly appointed Mexican ambassador to the United States, in an interview tonight said he believed the outbreaks in Mexico would be under complete control within three months. He said there was no chance of a Japanese invasion of Mexico, and that he expected no trouble between Mexico and the United States. He arrived here from New York, and will go to Lake Geneva, Wis., before going to Washington.

"The revolution in Mexico," said Ambassador Calero, "will be put down within the coming three months. It started and has been kept alive by brigands. Indians sold their lands, which the new owners fenced in, and when the money was gone, the Indians, supported by the brigands and natives of the lower caste, attacked these land proprietors, stole, killed and committed other atrocities. The government has been called in to suppress these uprisings. It is not a real revolution of the masses against the government, but an uprising of brigands and Indians who are working for spoil."